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CAPTAIN O'SHEA TESTIFIES.

SURPRISES AT THE PARNELL INQUIRY. THE KILMAINHAM NEGOTIATIONS-AN ATTEMPT TO SMIRCH NOT ONLY MR. PARNELL

Oct. 31.-The Parnell Commission resumed its investigations to day. Attorney-Gen-aral Webster, for "The Times," asked leave to interpose Captain O'Shea as a witness, as that

BUT MR. GLADSTONE.

anted to go immediately to Spain. Captain O'Shea testified that he had been a good terms with Mr. Parnell until June, 1886. At Mr. Parnell's request, in June, 1881, he had communicated with Mr. Gladstone. The communications were made without the knowledge of Mr. Parnell's colleagues. Witness did not know Patrick Egan, nor did he have any knowledge of what Egan was doing in 1881. Mr. Parnell told him that Egan did not know about the negotiations reticent as possible from motives of political expediency. with the Government until after Mr. Gladstone's speech in the House of Commons on May 18, 1882. Mr. Parnell then spoke to him of the awkward position he was placed in by Mr. Gladstone's speech, and told how the speech had annoyed Egan and others. The negotiations then ceased until 1882, when Mr. Parnell and Mr. Dillon were in Kilmainham Jall. Mr. Egan was then in Paris. The first proposals that witness made to the Government in 1882 were offered without the authority of Mr. Parnell. He received communications from certain members of the Government, replying to the proposals. When Mr. Parnell was released from Elmis was decidedly of the opinion that it was Mr. Parnell's writing. He had never discussed the question as to show "The Times" became possessed of it, because he did not know. When he first saw the letter in "The Times" became possessed of it, because he did not know. When he first saw the letter in "The Times" became possessed of it, because he did not know. When he first saw the letter in "The Times" became possessed of it, because he did not know. When he first was genuine. This was not because he could not understand why Mr. Parnell should say: "You have received communications from certain members of the Government, replying to the proposals. Witness said he never had any doubt about the signature. He had had numerous letters from Mr. Parnell of about the same date as the letter referred to, and could not mistake the writing. of the Government, replying to the proposals. When Mr. Parnell was released from Kilmainham itness told him of the position of the negotiations. He had written to Mr. Gladstone, and it was arranged that any answer that he might make should be sent to Mr. Parnell at Paris. Mr.

lease. Mr. Parnell authorized the witness to communicate with the Government. PARNELL READY TO SUPPRESS OUTRAGES

conferred with witness a number of times at the

Mr. Parnell undertook to do his utmost for the suppression of boycotting and outrages. promised that if the Government would settle the arrears of rent question satisfactorily, he would kinds of intimidation. Witness asked Mr. Parnell if he was sure he was able to carry out his gave him assurance that he had the power.

Mr. Parnell said, continued the witness, that Sheridan would be a most useful man in the work of putting down boycotting, if he could only converse with him. Boyton and Egan would also be useful, he said, if they could be convinced of the wisdom of the proposed new policy. When Mr. Parnell was in Kilmainham Jail a letter was written and signed by Mr. Parnell, which witness took the next morning to Mr. Forster, then Chief Secretary for Ireland. The letter was afterward presented to the Cabinet.

Attorney-General Webster here read the letter. It expressed Mr. Parnell's opinion that if the arrears question were settled he and his colleagues be able to suppress outrages. It urged the importance of agrarian legislation, and concluded by saying that " if the programme sketched was carried out, it would enable us to co-operate cordially in the future with the Liberal party in

After the letter had been written, continued Captain O'Shea, Mr. Parnell said he would tell Dillon and O'Kelly, letting them know as much as was good for them. The day after the Phoenix to satisfy Davitt's vanity. (Laughter, in which Mr. Parnell and Mr. Davitt joined.) About this time, went on the witness, Mr. Parnell told him that he had been obliged to ask for police. a subsequent interview with Mr. Parnell, warned him that Sheridan was a murderer and a concecter of murders, and the police could not allow him to remain in the country. Mr. Parnell replied that he did not communicate with Sheridan personally, but knew some one who did. He asked that a month be given him to communicate with Sheridan.

MANY LETTERS PRODUCED IN COURT. Seven letters were here shown to witness, who declared with certainty that the signature attached to them was that of Mr. Parnell.

Sir Charles Russell here asked the Court permit him to postpone the cross-examination of the witness. He said the latter part of O'Shea's ence came upon him as a surprise and it was sasible to do justice to his clients in the examination without preparation.

stice Hannen said he could not perceive any

him to give evidence. Mr. Chamberlain s witness Mr. Buckle's letter, in July last. him to give evidence. Mr. C. admorrant Shower witness Mr. Buckle's letter, in July last. Witness did not agree to give evidence, however, until he had been subpoenaed by Mr. Parnell. Mr. Houston, the secretary of the Irish Loyal Union, saw him to take down in shorthand his statement for "The Times." Mr. Houston told him it was a state secret how "The Times." got the letters it had published. Mr. Chamberlain told him that Mr. Parnell accused him of procuring fac-simile letters and of dining with Mr. Buckle. Witness had heard Piggett and Callan mentioned as the men who had given the letters to "The Times."

Buckle. Witness had heard Piggett and Cellan mentioned as the men who had given the letters to "The Times."

Witness knew Patrick Casey, but did not know him as a dynamiter. He had heard through a Nationalist, named Mulqueeny, that the police had found a letter in the League's rooms in London in which Frank Byrne acknowledged the receipt of a check from Mr. Parnell, which had been sent to him, to enable him to escape from the country; but the authorities had assured him that no such letter had been seized. He did not know that Mulqueeny was a member of a secret society. He knew him as an advanced Nationalist, that is, an old Fenian, whose views were different from both the dynamiters and Invincibles. Mulqueeny had been threatened with death by General Carroll, Davis, and Hayes, the civil-engineer, who was supposed to have conceived the London Bridge outrage. Muiqueeny had given offence by joining other advanced Nationalists in signing a protest against witness's exclusion from Parliament by Mr. Parnell.

O'SHEA'S PERSONAL ENMITY TO PARNELL.

O'SHEA'S PERSONAL ENMITY TO PARNELL. Sir Charles Russell-Did you ever threaten Mr.

I have been angry with him, and once I turned him

out of my rooms in Dublin. Sir Charles Russell-Why did you turn him out?

The witness—I told him to get out as I did not want to see him again.

Sir Charles Russell—Have you ever said you would be revenged on Mr. Parneil?

The witness—I never remember saying so.

Sir Charles Russell—Have you ever said that you had a shell charged with dynamite to blow

you had a shell charged with dynamite to blow bim up?

Witness answered "No."

To further questions the witness replied that he saw the original of the fac-simile of one of "The Times" letters tast week. He believed that the writing was Mr. Parnell's. He had not heard before that "The Times" had published the fac-simile. There were in existence compromising letters and documents, and it had been said that he was engaged in a conspiracy to get these letters; but he had dever stabbed a man behind his back. He had been anxious to give evidence in order to clear himself, and to refute the slanders which had been circulated by Mr. Parnell and his colleagues. Mulqueeny's address. He saw him last know Mulqueeny's address. He saw him last Saturday. He could not recollect paying Mulqueeny's expenses to Paris in order to get signatures to the protest against witness's exclusion from the Parnellite party.

TRYING TO SMIECH MR. GLADSTONE.

TRYING TO SMIECH MR. GLADSTONE.

the negotiations were that the League should be broken up if the Irish landlords would reduce their rents and receive compensation from the Exchequer. Many of the memoranda which he had made were destroyed in 1883, when there

was danger of a select committee of Parliament being appointed to inquire into the Kilmainham treaty, and it was intimated to him that the ut-most reticence ought to be observed on the

subject.

Sir Charles Russell—Intimated by whom?

Witness—By Sir William Vernon Harcourt, who said it was the opinion of another person, namely, Mr. Gladstone.

This statement caused a sensation in the court, and Justice Hannen asked that everybody abstain from manifesting his feelings during the proceedings. proceedings.
Sir Charles Russell-Was it then you de-

writing.

Under eross-examination by Mr. Healy, witness stated that when he contested Galway for Parliament the Parnellites attacked and denounced

him in every way in their power.

The court then adjourned until to-morrow.

KEEN INTEREST IN THE TESTIMONY. Gladstone's reply was sent to Mr. Parnell, who The proceedings were enlivened by O'Shea's exresponded in April, 1882. Mr. Parnell on returning from Paris saw Mr. Gladstone, and afterward nellites being present in full force. Messrs. Par-nell, T. Harrington, Davitt, Arthur O'Connor, T. M. Healy and Biggar kept close watch over the Parnell was anxious for the release from prison of Michael Davitt, but he objected to Brennan's rehis evidence in a calm, matter-of-fact way. He was clear on the smallest detail, and equally cool and precise during cross-examination. His narrative of the Kilmainham negotiations, though largely a matter of history, was listened to with rapt attention. Expectation was at its height on the production of the alleged forged letters. Would the witness show any hesitance regarding the signature? He must know it well. Taking up a letter, he scanned it with careful deliberation for a few moments, and then said in a distinct tone, without over-emphasis: "It is Mr. Parnell's signature."

tone, without over-emphasis: "It is Mr. Parnell's signature."

Several other letters were scrutinized in the same way, and evoked the same unqualified statement: "It is Mr. Parnell's signature." The most striking point elicited by the cross-examination was his changing Sir William Harcourt with coming as an emissary from Mr. Gladstone to warn him to preserve the utmost reticence in regard to the Kilmainham treaty. Although the witness did not allege that Sir William Harcourt advised the destruction of the memoranda, he explicitly stated that it was on the hearing of Mr. Gladstone's wish that he destroyed the documents. Sir Charles Russell's cross-examination was expected to elicit the reason for the rupture between O'Shea and Parnell, but both sides chose to leave this unrevealed. The witness stated that up to June, 1886, he believed in Parnell's honor, and knew that he was opposed to outrages. Neither Sir Charles Russell nor Sir Richard Webster proceeded to inquire as to what caused him to disbelieve in Parnell's honor. Whatever was the cause of the rupture, the animus of the witness was apparent. The Parnellius probably felt the quiet malignity of the evidence more keenly than the best-informed outsider.

CZAR AND CZARINA IN MORTAL PERIL. TWENTY PERSONS KILLED IN THE ACCIDENT TO

St. Petersburg, Oct. 31.-An official statement re garding the accident which happened to the Czar's

"The train containing the Czar and Czarina and Park murders Mr. Parnell showed witness the anti-murder manifesto which it had been decided to issue. It was a mistake, said the witness, to say that Mr. Pernell was not in favor of the manifesto. He only disliked the amount of bombast in the document, but he said that that was necessary in order to satisfy Davitt's vanity. (Laughter, in which Mr. Parnell and Mr. Davitt joined.) About this time, went on the witness, Mr. Parnell told this time, went on the witness, Mr. Parnell told this time, went on the witness, Mr. Parnell told the said that that was necessary in order to satisfy Davitt's vanity. (Laughter, in which Mr. Parnell and Mr. Davitt joined.) About this time, went on the witness, Mr. Parnell told the said that the said that the said that the said that the said the said the said the said the time of the accident the Czar and Czarina were in the saloon carriage at breakfast. When the first carriage left the track the rest of the various carriage and the succeeding carriage heeled over. The saloon carriage, although remaining on the track was badly shattered. The roof fell in, but rested on a portion of the side, thus forming a shield havoe any of the occupants of the train should have escaped unhurt. But God protected the Czar and hi family, who were taken from the debris uninjured. some of the other occupants of the train received slight contusions. The only person severely injured was General Scheremetics, an aide-de-camp of the

Czar."

The "Grashdanin" states that the train was drawn by two engines and consisted of several carriages. besides the saloon carriage. The latter was massive construction. The train was running at the rate of sixty-five versts an hour. When the first cogine left the track it ploughed up the roadbed and second carriages were also wrecked. cupied by court servants and railway officials, among whom Baron St. Jernval, chief inspector of railways, was badly injured. Generals Vannovski and Tenerevin, who were in the saloon carriage with the Imperial family, received contusions. The Czar and Czarina remained at the scene for some time, giving attention to the injured. Toward evening they returned to Zosowoje, the last station they had left.

Religious services have been held throughout the Empire, giving thanks for the escape of the Imperial

family. The "Grashdanin" contradicts the official repor of the accident in regard to the casualties. It affirm that twenty persons were killed, including Captain Bresch, a staff courier, three couriers and eight soldiers of the railway battailon. It also says that

soldiers of the railway battailon. It also says that eighteen others were injured. The Imperial family passed over the Charkoff and Nicolaieff Railway last evening on their way to Gatschina. All were well.

The weather was stormy at the time of the accident; but despite the fact that a heavy rain was failing and that the ground was slippery, the Czar stayed on the spot and assisted in the removal of the dead and injured. He did not enter the reserve train until the last of the injured had been piaced in the ambulance. On his arrival at Zosowoje, the Czar ordered the elergy to conduct a requiem for the victims. After the religious services he invited all of the occupants of the train who had escaped to partaic of dinner, which he had served in the railway station.

An examination will reveal the cause of the accident, but the idea that it was due to malicious designs opon the Czar's life may be considered quite out of the question.

London, Oct. 31 .- Advices from Suakim say that the rebels at acked the town, burning the zereba around

FINED FOR PUBLISHING ZOLA'S WORKS. London, Oct. 31 -Mr. Vizetelly, a prominent book seller of London, has been tried for publishing works of M. Zoia, which were held by the court to be im-proper literature, and fined 100 pounds.

Philadelphia, Oct. 31 (Special).-The autumn session of the American Oriental Society was opened at the University of Pennsylvania to-day, and will continue antil to-morrow evening. The Rev. Dr. W. Hayeassigned to read papers upon Oriental subjects are Cyrus Adler, of the Johns Hopkins University; Isaac II. Hall, of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New-York; Professor J. T. Hartfield, of the Johns Hopkins University : Professor A. V. W. Jackson, of Columbia ollege, and Professor D. G. Lyon, of Harvard University. This evening Provost Pepper gave a recep-To-morrow evening Dr. H. Clay Trumbull, president of the local Oriental Club, will give a recention at his home, No. 4.103 Wainut-st. At Dr. Pepper's some of the cuncilorm tablets, cylinders and antiquities recently procured for the University were exhibited.

Philadelphia, Oct. 31 (Special).—George II. Vander-grift, a well-known conveyancer, who was cogaged from the city, taking with him variou. "This of money aggregating about \$15,000 which had been placed with him by friends to be invested in mortgages. Mr. Recurring to the Kilmainham Jail treaty ne-lived with his mother and sister in the old Varder-tiations, witness said the chief conditions of grift mansion at Roxborough, a suburb of this way.

BAD AS THE MOREY LETTER

COLONEL DUDLEY DENGUNCES A DEMO-CRATIC FORGERY.

AN INNOCENT LETTER OF HIS BASELY GARBLED AND DISTORTED-GORMAN AND HIS ALLIES

Realizing the stupid and disastrous blunder they ade in raising the fraud issue here, the Demo diverting public attention from this State to Inlicans through improper methods. The means adopted by Gorman and the others for this purfavoring Chinese labor-that is, forgery. Yes, forgery, for this is what General Dudley declares the letter to be which was published in "The Times" yesterday, and asserted by that paper to have been sent by the General to a Republican in Indiana, whose name is not revealed. The declares that he will begin suit for libel at once against "The Times" and every other paper that published the article.

MORE CUNNING THIS TIME

I shall not want ten days to began proceedings." attempt to divert attention from their prepara-

he ran a rat-pit in Troy thirty years ago. Consequently there is a suspicion that something unusual is going on when he raises his voice against

Headquarters vesterday. Murphy's lieutenants are brought together. They have even arranged to Democratic precincts of Troy in the morning as often as is thought necessary and then taken to Albany in the afternoon, where the same permitted to do so. It so happens, however, that ments to meet just such a scheme, and the pros-pects are that Mr. Murphy will find it exceedingly difficult work next Tuesday to employ the acties that he has used with such audacity and

success in the past. The attention given by this paper yesterday to the gangs that are here from Baltimore and Philadelphia made the leaders of them a trifle Philadelphia made the leaders of them a trifle shy yesterday. They kept out of sight as much as possible. Some of them were so embarrassed by the publication of their names that they kept out of public view entirely. They are still here, however, and their number was increased last night by several new arrivals. One of these was the notorious "Butch" Murphy, who is considered one of the most reckless members of the Baltimore gang. He is always on hand when Gorman requires a particular dirty piece of work done. His nickname indicates the brutal type of ruffian that he is.

WOULD GLADLY DROP THE FRAUD CRY NOW Undoubtedly Gorman and Barnum would be glad to drop the fraud issue now. They really regret that they were so indiscreet as to permit personal attacks to be made upon the men who are conducting the Republican canvass, but their that has been raised. It is not necessary to go to Maryland to find out anything about Senator Gorman's career. That is known everywhere as one of the blackest on record. Some episodes of it were recently given by a member of the Senator's own party, Mr. Weotton, one of the best-known and most reputable Democrats of Balti-more, In an open letter, explaining rety, Mr. Wootton, one of the best-known nost reputable Democrats of Balti-In an open letter, explaining opposed the return of Gorman to the States Senate, Mr. Wootton made these charges among others against the present director of the Democratic National canvass:

1. That you, with your own hands, assisted by others 1. That you, with your own hands, assisted by others 1. Stributed \$3,000 among the rufflans that roughed the city

tion he now holds you knew of his defilement of the ballot-box in 1875. 3. That you were an active participant in the frauc-You had Higgins at your headquarters in Baltimore, and he was in this county at least on two occasions of the conspiracy, conferring as to what names should be dropped and what names should be misspelled, and by what route the negro repeaters should be sent out. You were in conference with J. Frank Morrison at Woodstock a station on the Bultimore and Ohio Ruilroad, eighteen miles from Baltimore, and at Eik Ridge Landing, in the

lat Election District, and to these district repeaters were

Again he says: In this role of infamy Mr. Higgins bore the leading part. In this role of infamy Mr. Higgins bore the leading part. Every link in the chain binding him to the body of this crune is solidly welded, and I am prepared to prove the conspiracy by a cloud of witnesses and by irrefragable testimosy. In this fraud Arthur P. Gorman, senior Senator from Maryland, was an active participant, a principal in the first degree. This charge is either true or false. If it is true, and if our form of Government is not a fraud state are not ropes of sand, then, surely, Mr. Gorman de-ades a position once adorted by Pinckney and Harper, and Johnson, and Chambers, and Pearce. If his charge is false, I deserve the representation and contempt of every honest man, Let ?—Higgins or Mr. Gorman sue me for libel. I will plead he truth and justify, and if either of them obtains a verdict against me, I will never look my fellow-man in the face, and will at once pay any judgment therein rendered. ny office and furnished the facts within their knowledge

NO ADEQUATE REPLY TO THESE CHARGES. To this terrible charge Gorman never made

any reply worthy of the name. He does not attempt to do so. And yet in the face of all this, and with his good of ex-convicts and ballotbox stuffers here to do his bidding, he dares to talk about " Republican conspiracy" against a fair

election, as though he knew what such a thing as a fair election really means!

One point that the Republicans are trying to gain this year is the enforcement of the law against the opening of rum-shops near the polls on election day. Superintendent Murray will be requested to have the law regarding this carried out. If it is done, ene-half of the trading and bribery will be avoided. For, as every one knows, t.e rum shop is the favorite place for this nefarious work. Once compel it to be done on the sidewalks and its abolition would be insured.

Republicans should compare carefully the names on the electoral tickets that they get with those published in The Tribune, for Democratic electors are distributing ballots with their names mingled with the Republican electors. "Tom" Ryan, of Syracuse, an ex-rumshop-keeper, has already done this.

ALMOST A CAMPAIGN RIOT.

KNIVES, TORCHES AND PISTOLS USED.

ONE MAN STABBED, THREE MEN INJURED-CALL ING OUT THE POLICE RESERVES-DEMOCRATS BREAK THROUGH A COLORED REPUBLI-

CAN PARADE.

The worst campaign fight of the season oc curred at Sixth-ave. and Twenty-fifth-st. shortly after 10 o'clock last night. It was brought about ession to break through the ranks of a division of colored clubs, and a number of persons were severely injured.

It seems from the statements of several eyewitnesses that the colored clubs, which included two organizations from the Vth and XIth Asing altogether about three hundred, came into were turning up the street to pass by the Republican Headquarters. The Democrats, who the Thomas A. Hendricks Club. The Democrats

One of the colored clubs had passed by and left a momentary break in the ranks, when the Demojumped by the policemen in front and attempted to break through the lines of a colored battery which had just come up. and was arrested and taken to the Thirtieth Street Police Station. Torches, imitation muskets, and even knives and pistols were freely used, and the crowd, which numbered a thousand or more, joined in the scrimmage

The policemen who were with the procession though using their clubs freely were unable to quell the disturbance, and Officer Johnson went to the station for help. Immediately twenty-five reserves were dispatched to the scene. They speedily quieted matters.

When the fight was over, it was found that Thomas Murphy, of No. 267 Houston-st., had been stabbed in the back. An ambulance was sent for, but he refused to go to the hospital. Peter McDonnell, of No. 759 Washington, st., was badly injured in the face and head, but went home. An old man named Kilday was thrown against a showcase and severely cut and injured, and another man named Jarvis, whose first name not be learned, was battered the head with a lantern. The colored men suffered most severely from the clubbing, and many of them will mourn their broken heads for some time.

Fince Commissioners McClave and French heard of the trouble, and went rushing to the police station in hot haste, but by the time they arrived everything was quiet. In fact, half an hour after the trouble occurred it was difficult to find any one in the neighborhood who knew anything about it.

MR. POWDERLY TO THE COAL MINERS.

Pittsburg, Oct. 31 (Special).-General Master Workablies of the Miners' National District No. the Republican Committee has made arrange- over the reports of a prospective alliance of No. 135 and the Federation of Miners, under a new name, the Eastern Pennsylvania coal districts. There will be a joint convention in Columbus, Ohio, on December 5. The following extracts are taken from Pow-

derly's letter:
"Is it the desire of the miners to desert the order of the Knights of Labor! Are they prepared to take such a step! Have they instructed their officers to do such a thing, or does the advice come from the officers to the rank and file of the association? Is it the intention of the miners to cut themselves off from other workmen, so as not to know what other trades and occupations are doing in the labor world? I send this circular out before the meeting of the General Assembly, so that the assemblies of miners let me know where they stand previous to the con-vening of the Indianapolis convention. If there is any particular law or rule in the constitution that i obnoxious to the miners, let me know what it is, what it is, and at the General Assembly the matter will receive fair and just consideration. Act at once and send your replies direct to me at Scranton, Pennleading Knights of Labor miner is quoted a

A leading Knights of Labor to secure his re-elec-tion as General Master Workman, and this circular is bit at our Master Workman, Mr. Lewis, whose friends regard him as a formidable candidate against Powderly. It is probable that two-thirds of the miners will make a reply to the circular."

Philadelphia, Oct. 31 (Special).-A case that will restrictions that have dealings with commercial agencies was concluded in Judge Gordon's Court to lay. Crew, Levick & Co., oil merchants at No. 115 damages for alleged untrue information furnished them. The plaintiffs had asked the agency to give them a pany of New-Jersey, and the agency reported that the company had a paid up capital of \$600,000, and Levick & Co. gave the company credit to the amount of \$1,500, which they have never been able to collect insolvent at the time of the report. The Judge granted a motion for a non-suit, one of his reasons being that agency had waived the right to recover damages upon the grounds on which they now are striving to get a verdict. The Judge said that if they could have proved wiful or maircious negligence, the cir-cumstances would have been different.

Saltna, Col., Oct. 31.-A serious accident occurred on the Villa Grove branch of the Rio Grande road, ghteen miles from here, yesterday. The air-brake on the engine attached to the pile-driver gave out was begun, and the engine shot down the mountain at a terrific speed. On rounding a sharp curve, the mbankment twenty or thirty feet. Fireman Ludlow

Milwaukee, Oct. 31.-Mr. Falk, of the Falk Brewing Company, states that the company received some time ago inquiries from England, looking to the purchase of the brewery, but made no answer. He thought all the brewers would sell out if they could

Cooke Brewing Company, said to-day that he did ot believe in the existence of an English syndicate formed to buy up American breweries. He was ready to sell out if he could get enough. J. H. McAvoy thought there was no doubt that the syndicate was a reality. LORD SACKVILLE HERE YET

NO "PASSPORTS" SENT THE MINISTER.

MR. CLEVELAND SPURRED INTO INDECENT HASTE BY A TELEGRAM FROM NEW-YORK

Washington, Oct. 31.-The publication of Sec.

retary Eayard's "statement to the President," covering the case of Lord Sackville, has failed to arouse the enthusiasm and satisfy the demands of that wing of the Democratic party which seeks to secure political ascendancy at the expense of National dignity and in total disregard of the amenities of international intercourse. There is to-day not a conservative man in this country, probably, who does not, upon calmly reviewing the facts in this whole matter, regret the indecent haster-rendered doubly so by the sudden change of front at the last moment—which has marked this latest step in the policy of Mr. Cleveland's Administration. Who doubts that but for the fact that a Presidential election is at hand and that Mr. Cleveland is endeavoring to retain his seat in the White House for another term, the British Minister would still be acting in his official capacity here? This much Mr. Bayard confessed himself when he asserted, less than a week ago, that the Government could not take any notice of Lord Sackville's letter to his Pomona correspondent because it had been marked "private." The President admitted practically the same thing, when he told a correspondent for "The World" on Sunday last, that "we must do these things with all due dignity and in accordance with the amenities that must prevail between two Governments on friendly terms with each other."

The desperate straits in which the President finds his party is indicated by the means to which he has stooped in creder to save it from defeat at the coming election. It must be confessed that this is probably the first time in the history of the United States that a President has been found withing to juggle with the duplomatic relations of the country in order to compass his been found withing to juggle with the duplomatic relations of the country in order to compass his been found willing to juggle with the duplomatic relations of the country in order to compass his been found willing to juggle with the duplomatic relations of the country in order to compa covering the case of Lord Sackville, has failed

re-election. After that "Retaliation" Message however, everything might have been expected from Mr. Cleveland.

To-night it is pretty well understood that Mr. Cleveland's sudden resolve to act as he did was the result of a dispatch received yesterday by a member of the Cabinet and signed by several members of the Democratic National Committee

Lamont. The private sceretary, whose influence over the President is paramount, escaped last Saturday to his home in Northern New-York for a and give him an interview touching the Sackville incident. It was a fatal blunder, in the opinion of with which all such diplomatic questions must be approached. The National Committee must have been of the same opinion, for they immediately caused the telegraphic dispatch already quoted to be sent to a member of the Cabinet, with the Of course "Washington telegrams in to-day's

papers were most disappointing about the Sackville matter." Of course "the Irish vote was slipping out of our hands," Of course " something had to be done to-day." And so the astute " L -- ," who derives his ideas of diplomatic etiquette and the the counter of a country store, or a package of hairpins is delivered into the hands of a village beauty, set to work inflaming the imagination— such as it is—of Grover Cleveland. By degrees it finally seethed, and, disregarding tradition, forgetting his cwn words uttered less than forty-eight ours before, setting at defiance custem, precedent of preventing a stampede of Irish votes, he sat down, and, with the aid of Secretary Bayard, concocted that extraordinary " statement to the President," together with a notice issued to the press, designed to create the impression that the recall of the British Minister had been "d manded," which it never has. Truly, never was there a more complete illustration of that elever and now famous apothegm, that "nublic office is a private sunn."

"public office is a private snap."

Such, briefly, is the story of the "statement," as current to-night. While not authentic it bears all the traces of being the correct solution of a riddle which many people have been asking themselves to-day.

MR. BAVARD'S USUAL RUUNDED

The most serious blunder, however, in Secretary Bayard's "statement to the President" was his reference to Section 3,335 of the Revised Statutes. which he asserts has been violated, and his suggestion that the Attorney-General investigate the case with a view to the prosecution of the British Minister's correspondent. It was shown in these dispatches last night that this section was in no wise applicable to the present case, but a history of this law may prove of anterest. This is one of the series of alien and sedition laws passed by Congress in the years 1798 and 1799, which created the greatest excitement at the time, and which really led to the overthrow of the John Adams Administration. In the debates apon these measures they were strongly opposed by the then Republicans, under the leadership of Jefferson and Madison, on the ground that they lodged too much power with the Executive and that this power was liable to abuse. These laws were the immediate cause of the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions of 1798, Jefferson being the author of the former and Madison of the atter. Those resolutions were full of political significance and gave tone to all the sectional discussion up to the close of the War of the Rebellion. They first promulgated the doctrine of Nullification, or dispatches last night that this section was in no and gave tone to all the scenhold discussion up-to the close of the War of the Rebellion. They first promulgated the doctrine of Nullification, or Secession, and upheld the theory of State Rights, and those resolutions have been the cardinal principles of the Jeffersonian Democracy ever since. Even though these theories were determined wrong by the arbitrament of war, they have still

It seems almost a fatality that one of the very series of alien and sedition laws which have always been claimed by Democratic awrong in principle and unconstitutional, should be invoked by the first Democratic Secretary of State in a quarter of a century in order to make a political point for his party. That the section referred to has no application was shown last night. The British Minister himself pronounces the reference to it as absurd, and the Attorney-General is too good a lawyer to take any notice of the request for his action. The fact that the section was quoted by the Secretary of State only gives additional evidence of Mr. Bayard's capacity for blundering, and the fact that the President allowed it to remain in the report, which was twice revised by him before it was allowed to be made public, proves that Mr. Cleveland himself will resort to the small trickery in the hope of securing political advantage.

AN INCIDENT OF THE HAYES CAMPAIGN.

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During the Hayes campaign, a number of gentlemen, among whom was General B. F. Butler, were discussing the probable outcome of the desperate straits. Their attempts to steal the electoral votes of three Southern States is now a electoral votes of three Southern States is now a matter of history; but then it was not known what trickery they would resert to. It was thought that the independent defection in the Repeblican party would make serious inroads into its majority in several States, and in the discussion referred to some anxiety was expressed as to whether Mr. Hayes could be elected. Finally General Butler said:

"I don't know that I can say I believe Hayes will be elected, but I have such an abiding faith in the capacity of the Democrats for blundering that I am sure they will make some big mistake which will give us the victory."

The same faculty for blundering still remains

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with the party, and the mistakes throughout this whole Sackville affair will convince the country that four years of Democratic rule is sufficient affliction during one generation.

BAYARD'S LETTER TO LORD SACRVILLE. Great interest is manifested to learn the contents of the letter sent by Secretary Bayard, at the direction of the President, to Lord Sackville yesterday. "The Herald" published to-day what purports to be a transcript of the letter. Secretary Sayard refused to answer any questions put to

citement than any phase of the affair up to the present time.

His friends say that he is indignant at the treatment he has received, and considers that he has been most unfairly dealt with by the President, simply that the latter may gain a political advantage in the pending campaign. If he were to talk now, he would probably say some very unpleasant things, which would still further influence the election. But he has not been forty-three years in the British diplomatic service without being able to control his temper and bide his time. He gives no outward sign of discomfort, and will probably not be in any haste to leave the city. He is not at all likely to go before the election. He will probably wait to receive instructions from his Government, and as he is a relative of Lord Salisbury, the British Premier, it is not at all probable that the latter will send any instructions without due deliberation.

Lord Sackville was at the Ivy City race track

in the sport. Of course, he was "the observed of all observers," and every one who knew him pointed him out to those who did not. He bore the scrutiny of the thousands of eyes that followed his movements with perfect coolness, and walked up and down the pool lawn chatting pleasantly with those whom he knew.

Only in one respect has there been any noticeable change at the British Legation. Lord Sackville used to sit at a certain window, where his bald head just appeared over a dispatch box, and he could always be seen there during business hours. Since he has been brought into such undue prominence, crowds have promenaded Connecticut-ave, just for the purpose of walking past the Legation and catching a glimpse of the Minister. Some have been rude enough to stop at the railing and stare in upon him. This has been drawn over the window so that the once famillar bald head can no longer be seen.

Mr. Edwards, the First-Secretary of the Legation, is now absent from the city and is not expected to return for some weeks, so that the duties of Charge d'Affaires will devolve upon Mr. Michael Herbert, who has recently been made Second-Secretary. Mr. Herbert is shortly to be married to Miss Leila Wilson, of New-York, and so an American lady may possibly become the head of the Legation household, until Mr. Edwards shall return or a new Minister be appointed.

It is believed by Lord Sackville's friends in the Diplomatic Corps, that when he returns to England he will be promoted to a higher mission as a rebuke to the action of this country.

TO RETURN ON A LEAVE OF ABSENCE. LORD SACKVILLE MUST LOOK AFTER HIS NEW ESTATES-HE WILL NOT RETURN.

London, Oct. 31 .- The Press Association announces that Lord Sackville comes to England immediately on leave of absence; that he has important business to attend to in connection with the Sackville estates, and that he will not return

THE PRESIDENT'S STROKE IN VAIN. OPINIONS OF PROMINENT MEN ON MR. CLEVE

LAND'S LATEST EXPLOIT. Washington, Oct. 31 (Special).-The Hon. Edward McPherson, the secretary of the Republican Con-gressional Committee, having had time to read the "report" of the secretary of State over carefully to-day, talked about it with considerable freedom. When asked by a Tribune correspondent if he supposed the President's action would have any material effect

upon the voting he said:
"I don't see that it will. The removal of the Minister does not change the main fact-that he was in favor of Cleveland's re-election because Cleveland was the friend of England. I am inclined to think The letters of Murchison and Lord Sackville will probably confirm some people in their opposition to Mr. Cleveland, but I do not believe they will make many converts. A much more important question is 'How will the Ennglish Government act in this ative body, and it has rights that it may insist upon. It is very probable that the Legation here will be vacant for a long time, and it would not be surprising if the Eritish Government were to send Minister Phelps back to enjoy the beauties of a Vermont winter. Cleveland has endangered the friendly relations between the two countries, so that he might gain, or try to eath, a political and

into a fine frenzy of its being the guardian of its own self-respect and of t heintegrity of its institutions; it is a pity they did not think of that sooner, They talk wildly about violating the statutes, but forget that they themselves have been persistent vi-Service enactments? Show me the Cabinet officer or prominent official who has not been guilty of a mislemeanor. The President himself committed a fisin glass houses ought to have a little respect for the material which affords them a temporary shelter."

fluence with Irish-American citizens is well known. House last winter was one of the sensations of the as being in sympathy with England was probably Administration could not fail to cause Mr. Cleveland the loss of some Irish votes, and he did not see how

the dismissal of Minister West would save them.

"The fact is," he said, "Lord Sackville merely voiced the sentiments of the British Government and people. He had no business to do so, and has been punished for it, but that does not effect the fact that the Eritish do desire Mr. Cleveland's re-election. I do not see why Minister West's letter should have expression of British sympathy with the Democratic Every paper in England and Scotland advocates the re-election of Mr. Cleveland. They make no attempt to conecal their preference for him, and their desire for some one in the White House who will paper in the Kingdom that has a good word to say for the Republicans. The fact is that the English are them off. His treatment of Lord Sackville will not offend them. I do not see what he can do, unless he